THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge.
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Batchelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Internal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public,
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Wimbie, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Pence, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
William S. Damrell, K. N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.,*
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *John A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N. 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 16. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John W. Wallace, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John P. Ellis, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
9. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
10. *H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. A.,*
12 ry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Philemon Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
2. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	25
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1856. No. 103

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADAMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 18, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at th Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must o so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LOOKING GLASSES.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIful assortment of Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 18, 1856. 33—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 15th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 20, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river an 1 20 from Newberu; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Bushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LOOK FOR SPRING TRADE!!
SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAY
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 15th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 20, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river an 1 20 from Newberu; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Bushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 23, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
500 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelaline, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano Forte Warerooms, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of

For the Standard.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN—From peculiar circumstances I have just read with interest a copy of a little paper, dated October 17th, sent forth for the enlightenment of the world by one James A. Long. It is a nice little paper. I hope you exchange with it—you are the loser thereby if you do not. I take the one on my knee to be a specimen number—for I never had the good fortune of seeing it before—and shall judge it as I choose, but I hope not harshly. I am much *taken* with it. It is local in its influence, as its name imports. It waves to the breeze the "Lexington and Yadkin Flag." A good man holds the staff of that flag. But I should do him injustice to say that he is entirely free from the imperfections to which frail humanity is so often heir.—Nature, in her munificence, no doubt blessed him with a good heart, but unluckily "capped the climax" with a weak head. His prejudices, hence, have the better of his judgment. The next inference you see. He is a deeply-dyed Know Nothing. But he has of late improved in this respect. A few months back every beat for volunteers to rally to his Flag sounded *American! American!!* Now, this national word of such patriotic import is become in the hands of said editor only secondary to that of *Whig*. He now beats American-Whig—intending, I suppose, a fusion of pure and simple Whiggery with upstart Know Nothingism. Can the sublime fuse with the ridiculous? He is also 'heir' to little refinement of feeling and no cultivation of taste, accompanied by a keen sense of low-flung wit and stale anecdote. [See in proof the single issue named.]

He is no less a Gilmer man since the August election than before. Goes in with might and main for Gilmer's great scheme of banking. In his own language he "advocates the establishment of an internal improvement bank," which he says "will enable her (the State) to *build railroads without taxing the people, bring up stock now depreciated to par value, and keep our public debts at home.*" Good! How dull our people must be that a majority of thirteen thousand should, by their votes, condemn the very reasonable deductions of this accurate financier! Ye fogy North Carolinians, wake from your lethargy, hear and heed his humble appeal! "Take us by the hand and by subscribing to our paper enable us to succeed in our aims." Thus it runs. Do "help me Cassius!" You may be sure the issue before me will gain him at least *ten* subscribers, or else the olfactories of the *ten* speakers at the Yadkinsville Mass Meeting are insensible to the "sweet savors of incense." "A thick cloud of incense went up" as he wrote his so-called 'true narrative' of that meeting.

I propose to epitomize his editorial lest it lose its sweetness for the lack of a more extended corps of readers. The Baltimore election first gives consolation. The Editor goes to Salisbury. A wag is then made to show his dullness by way of a cut at Mr. Settle. The same wag follows with an exhibition of the elevation and originality of his wit, aimed to destroy Mr. Settle and to annihilate Gov. Reid. Note well that the *said wag is the said Editor.*

Next, false inuendoes are thrown out against P. C. Cameron, Esq., not only as a politician, but also as a Railroad Director and as a citizen. The pen of the writer was dipped in envy as it traced each word of that paragraph. In proof see it.

The depth of his partyism is shown, as he proceeds, in a puerile attempt to stab the opposing party over the shoulders of black Republican Hedrick. What I said of the *stolidity* of the anecdotes of this *wag-Editor* is beautifully exhibited by what follows as a notice of a speech of Mr. Settle. You would not insert it in your paper were I to copy it. I therefore leave it 'alone in its glory.'

He next handles the "Missouri Compromise," and without letting the world know from whom he got his ideas, he blunders over a portion of Mr. Morehead's speech at Yadkinville. In noticing the speeches of Messrs. Settle and Boyd he goes apparently into ecstacies over an exhibition of his own peculiar vein of what I suppose he thinks is witty sarcasm. This consists in distorting and twisting the few comments he can summons into all sorts of shapes in order to play upon his loved epithets of those two gentlemen, viz: '*Our Tommy*' and '*Our Johnny*' and "OUR JOHNNY" and "OUR TOMMY." The fact is he cannot report the matter of a man's speech.—But I excuse him. "He that does the best his circumstances allow does well."

But hark!—I mistake. He is now in a more exalted strain and rises somewhat with the dignity of his subject in an adulatory notice of the "Yadkinville Rally." He tells us that "the true *American*-WHIGS from the adjoining Counties of Iredell, Davie, Forsythe, Stokes and Davidson were well represented." Take Forsythe for instance. From it we see clearly what Mr. Long means by being "*well represented.*" Mr. Clewell told Mr. Long and the crowd before him, on Friday night of that meeting, that *he* was the *only* representative from that County. May not those other "adjoining counties" have been "well represented" in the same way. I don't doubt it.

Again: Mr. Long says "about one o'clock the immense crowd assembled" to hear the speaking.—He speaks here of the first day. Of the second he says the "crowd was fully as large." His terms are indefinitely ambiguous. But we can come at his meaning again—for while Mr. Morehead was speaking one of his listeners counted this "*immense crowd,*" not even omitting this accurately reporting Editor (if present) and found that all told the number of listeners did not overreach *two hundred and fifty.* Well—again he is "glad to see *so many* ladies present." Just the half of a baker's dozen there during Gilmer's peroration to them.—Note, then, how very recklessly loose Mr. Long is of his language. He did not *mean* to mislead. In charity I think so. But should his paper by accident straggle off where the characteristics of its Editor are not know, it, by possibility, might be read by his language. But we must recollect—"*quod haeret in litera, haeret in cortice.*"

We will next look after Mr. Long and his sketches of the speakers and their speeches. He gave very little of what was *said;* but contents himself by giving his incense-offering opinions of their quality. But he has put down some proofs made which I deem worthy of notice. Time will be again, no doubt, when these same men will be demonstrating and proving, with equal recklessness, their peculiar doctrines and the chances of their pet candidates before other "immense assemblies." By noting their accuracy now we can well judge what credence to give them in future.

Mr. Boyden first "proved most clearly that Buchanan could in no event carry a single Northern State." I have not time to tell you how he made this so clear. And then one other thing with equal clearness, he put forever to rest—so says Mr. Long—VIZ: "Fillmore's chances to carry New York were as two to one against Buchanan's to get the vote of Pennsylvania." You see such proof is clearly geometrical. To see the force fully it is to be kept in mind that this proof was all fixed off before the news of the late elections came. The speaker, I always allow, intended well; but intentions follow wishes; he wished against knowledge and proved accordingly.

Mr. Puryear "showed most conclusively and to the satisfaction of his audience that his vote on the Kansas bill was right." So says Mr. Long. I feel like *italicising* that showing, each word of it. But so it is—a large portion of the speaking was aimed against the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Yet I shall be deceived if the honorable gentleman risks a campaign on that issue next summer. If he does, and Mr. Scales takes the field, I doubt not the freemen of the District will honor him as the freemen of Wake did his co-voter on that bill, Mr. Rogers, last August.

In the order of names our wag-Editor is next speaker. As far as he ventured he sustained his well-earned reputation. You would have laughed in spite of yourself had you heard him. But with "I am no orator" he was done—esteeming it his duty to write a "true narrative of the events of the glorious Fillmore rally at Yadvinville." How well he did this, all can judge who know the facts, heard the speeches, and have read what he wrote. "Glorious Fillmore rally!!" Two hundred and fifty men from about six counties, and many of these good and true for Buchanan. "*Glorious!*"

At night the ball was put in motion by one Mr. Clewell, whom Mr. Long thinks a very "forcible speaker" and that he "will some day make for himself a name and a place high on the roll of fame" I wonder he forgot to mount the gentleman on the ladder of fame, along with his compatriots Fuller and others, and make them gracefully fly "from the top step to the sky." Mr. C. told us that he quit the Democratic party "because he was a patriot." Said he had only a pop-gun to let off—all the *priming* of which was of Fillmore *powder.* When I was a boy and played with such childish toys, our elements of execution were wind and wad. Mr. C's elements—improved by his unrevealed application of powder—are equally innocent. He translated *per se* for us—pronounced the Kansas bill a 'fire brand,' and thereupon proposed three cheers for "*Mr. per-year,*" which call was responded to by about three persons of non-consumptive lungs—and soon he "gin out."

Mr. Carmichael then gave us about the best thing in the way of a speech that ever Mr. Long *did* hear. So he says. I have heard much better harangues than ever Mr. L. did, unless he tells a story. He omitted—whether from forgetfulness or policy does not appear—to record the most important demonstration enforced by the speaker. It is quite as good as either Boyden's or Puryear's. It was put somewhat after the form of a syllogism, thus—"New York is certain for Fillmore"—that is "beyond the shade of a phantom of a doubt." The history of the country shows that in Presidential elections Connecticut and New York have in almost every instance voted together, *ergo,* Pennsylvania will vote for Fillmore. Wonder how his reasoning works since Connecticut voted of late, by anticipation, for Buchanan. It is to be hoped by all patriots that the antecedent history of those two States may be their history on the fourth of November.

Mr. Fuller's speech is lauded just about as Mr. Clewell's. "Very agreeable and interesting speaker, and his effort highly spoken of by *all* who heard him." Mr. Long being judge, that is so. By a correct standard of excellence it is not so. The word "*all*" is used in a contracted sense, of course. It means in Mr. Long's lexicon neither "*omnes*" nor "*cuncti.*" How appropriately beautiful it would have sounded had Mr. Long laid claim to this speaker by his endearing epithet, "*Our Tommy.*" Neither his taste nor his right would have been disputed had he done so. The manner of the speaker is theatrical rather than forensic. The matter was extravagant and indifferent. So would have thought Mr. Long's readers had he given the speech. Let me try an embodyment. Let others judge. I am at the substance more than the exact language.—"Fellow-Citizens—I did not come here to make a speech. I know not why I am here—aye—I *do* know. I came to feel the warm grasp of a fellow-American. [Applause.] The Cincinnati platform I cannot examine in detail. If I had a blunderbuss musket loaded with mustard seed shot and could get it well levelled on said platform, I should yet fail to strike its almost infinite parts. [Tremendous applause.] But I wish to bring *my foot down* (here the action was suited to the word) on one or two of its planks and see if there does not issue therefrom a hollow sound. [Tremendous applause.] There is one called the Ostend plank. It is a bragadocia plank. Mr. Polk backed out from his claim to Oregon under the frown of the British Lion. Mr. Pierce cowardly bombarded Greytown; and the fruit of the Ostend plank will be no better for our national reputation. [Here he took his foot from this plank amidst a poetical flourish which brought down the house.] One other there is, fellow-citizens, I deem worthy of notice. That plank is known by the name of Jimmy Buchanan—this fellow having dovetailed himself into the platform since the Cincinnati Convention; and I *know* this plank is not sound.—[Applause.] This assertion constituted the main force of what he said in the examination of this plank; and having been on the stand only a few minutes he wound up seemingly much to his own satisfaction, and with high approval from his eulogist, Mr. Long.

Mr. Glenn followed in a tasty and effective speech. Mr. Sharpe was very fastidious, and is a heavy speaker. Col. Dodge was short but enthusiastic. I admired Mr. Cloud's taste in not wishing to fall into the hands of such an Editor as Mr. Long. I hope Mr. Cloud will call him to account for not keeping the peace after due warning. Mr. Morehead closed the drama of the night by a *codicil* speech; so termed by a facetious youth.

Mr. Gilmer made a strictly party speech. If I had space I would tell you some points he made.—In argumentation he is much less weighty, and in delivery much less effective than I expected to find him. He seizes on the acts of party and strikes at men, and deals little with principles. He is Mr. Long's ideal, and certainly ought to be and by right is Mr Long's bona fide "*Our Johnny.*" The title is not dignified; but will serve well to show the extent of Mr. Long's affection. I wish I had time to tell you how by evidence, as he said, sufficiently strong to convict on a criminal trial, he fixed the election of Banks on the Democrats; and how he did this, too, without calling attention to and accounting for the conduct of those six Know Nothings who were untrue on the final vote. Mr. Morehead labored hard to bolster up Col. Puryear's vote. And when he got through the venerable President of the meeting dismissed the "immense assembly."

OUTIS.

THE DANGERS OF SECTIONALISM.—A late letter of Hon. James K. Paulding, now far advanced in years, conveys some wholesome truths worthy of consideration.

"Nothing appears to me more certain than that if our political contests are in future to be exclusively sectional they must inevitably bring a dissolution about at no distant period. Human nature is every where the same, and the same causes every where produce similar results. Individuals, communities and States are united by the same ties of mutual interests, and disunited by insult, injury and opposition. Mutual prejudices are propagated, mutual hatred engendered; both parties become habituated to consider each other as enemies, instead of friends and countrymen, and in a voluntary Confederation such as ours I should like to know what bonds are strong enough to keep the States together when their citizens have become accustomed to look upon each other as aliens and enemies. The idea of coercing one half of the States of this Confederation to remain in a Union thus cemented by mutual antipathies and ill-offices, by the exercise of force on the part of the other half, would be simply absurd and ridiculous, were it not that the attempt would be productive of consequences which no man who loves his country can contemplate without shuddering, and none but an insolent demagogue, such as have been engendered in the corrupt mass of conflicting elements now forced into a temporary fusion in the fiery furnace of fanaticism, would decree, as one has lately dared to present to the contemplation of his countrymen, as even a possible contingency. The union of the States was a voluntary association, and it is neither possible nor desirable that it should rest on any other foundation."

THE LOSS OF A WIFE.—No man but one who has been called upon to mourn the loss of a dear and beloved companion can fully appreciate the beauty and truthfulness of the following article, which we copy from an exchange:

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestice heaven; she who busied herself so unweariedly for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone on beautiful flowers, and the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there—no thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted.

Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that has lain upon your bosom rests in the still darkness upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over in smiles bend now above her in tears, shaking dew from their petals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

"Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette "Just give me your hand, if you please."

"La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go ask pa."

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia, was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum. The daily paper of that date was not so large as a sheet of common foolscap.

ALL HAIL, OLD KENTUCKY!—The returns come in gloriously from this old State. In some twenty-odd counties the majority for Morehead in 1855 has been overcome, and in the seventy-odd counties to hear from, we confidently calculate upon gains which will swell the Democratic majority in the whole State to seven or eight thousand. Some of the shrewdest calculators will not be content with less than ten thousand. Lynn Boyd's district is good for at least five thousand majority.

Kentucky has redeemed herself—wiped from her escutcheon the stains left by the terrible excesses and sanguinary outrages of 1855, and shown herself true to the Union and to nationalism. The narrow-minded, bigoted, and violent faction—it can no longer be called a party—which inaugurated its reign by scenes of violence and bloodshed unparalleled in our history, and which has been sustained by appeals to the ignorance, the passions, and the religious prejudices of the people, has received in this its favorite arena, a blow from which it will never recover.—Kentucky stands where she did in 1798—among the foremost of the States which could not be allured, by specious sophistries and gross delusions, from the faith of Jefferson and Washington.

All honor to the gallant Democrats for the sturdy and firm devotion which they have preserved for years in this State against such powerful influences, in the maintenance of their party organization!—With such leaders and champions as Boyd, Breckinridge, Powell, Stevenson, Clark, Wickliffe, Stanton, Magoffin, Harris, and a host of others, backed by the ablest, most energetic, and unflinching press in the Union, our party knew no such words as fail, surrender, or compromise, but ever presented a bold and fearless front to the enemy in whatever form or guise he appeared. All honor, too, to the gallant and patriotic old line Whigs, the special friends and supporters of the illustrious tribune and patriot of Ashland, for their noble, magnanimous, and patriotic succor to the Democracy in the great battle for the Union and for the rights of conscience and religious freedom! They, too, contributed in Clay, a worthy scion of his patriotic father; in a Preston, a Stevenson, a Hawes, a Waller, a Hodge—some of the most efficient colaborers and allies in the great battle, in which they were compelled to face a storm of calumny, vituperation, and insult, the more venomous as it came from their old political associates.

All honor to the intelligence, manhood, and patriotism of the people of this gallant first child of the Union, sons of those fathers who, in the dark struggles of the war of 1812 and of the early settlement of the West, so generously abandoned their homes to march to the relief of their neighbors—those neighbors so many of whose sons are now the ungrateful recreants who have proposed to oppress them as citizens of a weaker section of the Union, and exclude them from the government which was established by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of their fathers!

To Kentucky must be assigned the brightest chaplet which has been won by the several States that have entered the list in this contest, for patriotic honor and renown. The post of honor is hers—hers by her splendid triumph—hers by the noble qualities, the brilliant talents, and calm heroism of him who, in the second dignity of the republic, will so faithfully imbody and represent those traits which, in the history of our country, have ever been linked with the name of Kentuckian.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

For the Standard.

The Northampton Bar, during the Fall Term, 1856, of the Superior Court of said County, with B. F. Moore as Chairman, and H. B. Hardy and W. W. Peebles as Secretaries, passed the following resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the death of a fellow-member, John B. Bynum.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has, for some inscrutable purpose, called from earth to an eternal home our esteemed and well-beloved brother, John B. Bynum, and has thereby cut short a life daily increasing in usefulness and honor to himself, his friends, and his country; and as we, his fellow-members of the Northampton bar, loved his virtues, now cherish fondly his memory, and mourn over his death; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with reverential submission to the will and power of Him that took our brother away, we shall ever cherish with the fondest recollections those sentiments of esteem, love, and friendship, which his naturally strong and well-cultivated mind, his noble bearing, his amiable disposition, the kind impulses of his soul, and the charities of his heart have created; and that we shall try to emulate his many virtues.

Resolved, That we sympathise deeply with his widow and his nearest and dearest friends, who must feel most sensibly this stroke of death, and mingling our tears upon the common altar of grief, would gladly sooth the anguish of their sad hearts.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sad bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, with an assurance of our condolence at her irreparable loss, and to the Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, and Democratic Pioneer, requesting publication.

Resolved, That a copy be also submitted to his Honor, Judge R. M. Saunders, with a request for the same to be spread upon the records of this Court.

B. F. MOORE, Ch'n.

W. W. PEEBLES, H. B. HARDY, } Secretaries.

RAILWAY HORRORS!—THE VERY LATEST FROM GEORGIA.—The London Times, of October 15, serves up an appetizing dish of horrors, related by one of "Our Own Correspondents," as characteristic of life in the Southern States, and especially in Georgia. The whole is thus condensed in the Liverpool Mercury, of the 18th ult.:

"On the 28th of August, at 5 P. M., a train started from Macon, in Georgia for Augusta, in the same State. The train consisted of one long passenger car and a luggage car with seats for smokers, and on starting contained 25 passengers. In the course of the journey, which occupied ten hours and a half, there took place amongst this small number of fellow-passengers five actual duels with fatal results; a sixth duel, which was arranged, but did not come off, owing to the death of an intended principal in another duel; a seventh duel, which there was every reason to believe had taken place, though the train went on too soon for the results to transpire; eighthly, a child, which persisted in crying after its murdered father, was deliberately slain. Of the two dozen passengers, fifteen are mentioned as entering more or less into the action of the drama; twelve took a direct part in duels; six were killed: and three were left on the way fighting. Four of the duels were fought at convenient spots, the train stopping for the purpose; one was fought in the luggage car while the train was in motion; and the one with uncertain results was fought at a regular stopping place. Three of the dead bodies were left behind; one was carried from the scene of the duel and deposited on the luggage; another lay where it fell in the luggage car; another was thrown out on the roadside. Of the six killed, two were fathers and two were their sons, one father killed while avenging his son, and one child murdered for lamenting his father."

It would have heightened the effect greatly, and been equally consistent with truth, if the correspondent had thrown in a few murders of women and then described the survivors as feasting on the barbecued bodies of the victims.

OLD 76 IN 56.—Mathew Powers, sr., living on the Big marsh in Robeson county voted for George Washington the first president of the U. S. and for James Buchanan the President elect. He has three sons and seven grandsons with him, all of whom voted the Democratic ticket; one son-in-law and four grand sons in Alabama, and one son in Texas. The whole of this family, descended from a revolutionary sire, are anti-Know Nothings. All honor to the noble old hero, how has given his country such efficient testimonials of his patriotism.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

A HOOP CATASTROPHE.—*Sam:* "Bob, what makes you limp so?"

Bob: "Limp," I guess you'd limp if you had walked between two rows of barrel hoops as long as I have. Why, the outside of my legs are as raw as a piece of beef; but I have got an invention to cure that difficulty. I'm going to take them military pants of mine, and run a piece of bar steel right down through the stripes, and then if any hooped female or walking cooper's shop, invites me out, I shan't have my leg saw'd off.

BLOODY RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun of the 5th inst., the following account of the Riots in that city on election day. It will be seen that the Governor of the State wanted the military called out to quell the rioters and ensure safety to peaceable citizens, but the Know Nothing Mayor would not consent:

"It is hardly news to any of our readers that the city was disturbed by the most disgraceful riots during the whole of yesterday. In some part or another from the time the polls opened until they closed, disorder and riot prevailed more or less, and fire arms of every description were freely used. It is equally certain that fraudulent voting was practiced almost without restraint and scarcely disguised, while great numbers were deprived of their franchise, either by force and violence at the polls, or intimidation from the reports current of what was going on. The history of the day was a lamentable commentary upon the assumption of the mayor that he had adopted sufficient measures for the preservation of the peace. On the contrary, authority seemed powerless; disorder soon grew into riot, and riot culminated in bloodshed and slaughter. There was a notorious insufficiency to do any effective thing for the maintenance of order or for the protection of citizens in the exercise of their rights.

About nine o'clock in the morning His Excellency Gov. Ligon of the State, arrived at the City Hall, accompanied by the Secretary of State, Nathaniel Cox, Esq. He was received very kindly by the Mayor and a conversation ensued which lasted until near ten o'clock. The Governor stated that he had carefully read the correspondence which had taken place between the Mayor and General Steuart, and believed that, considering all the circumstances, his duty required his coming to Baltimore, and to adopt measures calculated to preserve the peace of the city. He was anxious that good order and peacefulness should reign throughout, and would not shrink from the discharge of the duty devolving upon him. He believed that the services of the military should be required and considered it best to demand their services.

The Mayor replied briefly to his remarks, and stated that he was very sorry that the Governor considered it necessary to leave Annapolis and be present in Baltimore under such exciting circumstances. As for himself, he had bestowed the most careful consideration upon the subject of anticipated lawlessness, and come to the conclusion that the civil force would be amply sufficient. Under the previous municipal administrations there had always been more or less disturbances on the occasion of the Presidential elections, and he did not believe it judicious or prudent to attempt to check any such disturbances by calling the military into service. He was confident under the excited state of the public mind that such a course would prove unwise.

Upon leaving the room, the Governor was met by several persons from the 4th, 16th, 19th and 20th wards, who complained on account of being unable to get in their votes. They had gone to these polls, and after several attempts were unsuccessful. The Governor listened calmly to their complaints, and then referred them to the Mayor. At the same time parties appeared before the Mayor from 2d and 8th wards, and rendered similar complaints—to all of which the Mayor replied that he would either send the High Constable there or an additional force of policemen.

About half past three o'clock word came to the central station that a large party of men from the eighth ward, armed with muskets and every description of small arms, had attacked the seventh ward polls, and that a riot ensued. Twenty-five armed policemen were quickly sent to the place, but they found themselves utterly unable to cope with either party of the rioters. The men from the seventh ward rallied, and drove back the assailants to the Belair market. They were, however, in turn drove back, their assailants attacking the sixth ward. Voting was there suspended, the judges closing the window and refusing to receive a vote until order was restored. In a few minutes the high constable, deputy high constable and sergeant Tayman repaired to the Belair market, and there took possession of a swivel. They succeeded in unmounting it, but were fired at by a number of men armed with muskets, who were concealed in the market pillars. Capt. Herring saw one man taking deliberate aim at him with a musket. He rushed forward and seized him, but he was quickly forced away. Sergeant Tayman run a man as far as the house corner of French and Foundry streets, and there took two loaded muskets from him. In the meantime the fight, or battle, as it should be more appropriately styled, raged with increasing spirit and fury. Aisquith street, between Gay and Holland, Holland street, Orleans street, and the space near the Belair market were the scenes of carnage and dreadful havoc. Swivels were freely fired, with the usual accompaniment of small arms. A large number of windows were broken, and houses otherwise injured, whilst those residing in the neighborhood closed their residences and retired from sight.

The riot lasted about one hour. We annex a list of those wounded, as far as could be ascertained, under the circumstances, with other particulars.—About twelve persons were conveyed to apothecary establishments.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS—CONVENTION TO FORM A STATE CONSTITUTION.—According to an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, (see Statutes, page 172 and 173,) a poll was opened throughout the Territory on the same day of our general election, for and against a Convention. In this county, out of 1501 votes cast, it was nearly unaimous for a convention. It was generally the case as far as heard from. It was voted for on the ground of having the questions settled of making Kansas a slave or a free state, at as early a day as possible, and that in a fair and legal manner. The law provides that the judges of election shall make out an abstract of the voters given at each precinct for and against a Convention, certified and returned to the secretary of the Territory. The secretary has to make out a full report from said abstracts to the next Legislature. If a majority vote for the Convention, then "the Legislature shall provide for, and make all necessary provisions for an election of members to said Convention, defining their duties, &c."

The people have voted for a Convention, and the Legislature will doubtless order the election soon, perhaps next Spring. We suppose the Legislature will have tde fixing the ratio of representation, as we see nothing in the act to that effect. Our friends should look to this question. It is one of vast magnitude. This will bring the issue up directly. In this way we will proceed *legally* and constitutionally. In this way we can make Kansas a slave state, and preserve it form the foul blotch of abolition fanaticism. At the ballot-box we can determine for ourselves the character of the institutions of the future states of Kansas. If we are to be overrun with negre thieves and hirelings of the North, the sooner we know it the better. At the present time our prospects are bright and cheering. There are many conservative men who came here for a free state, but have become disgusted with the leaders of that party, who with vote with us. Rather than have an abolition State and be cursed with the present leaders of that party, who go for "rule or ruin," they will vote to make Kansas a slave State.

Kansas Herald.

THE COTTON CROP IN ARKANSAS.—BRADLEY COUNTY, Ark, October 22—Having been in every neighborhood in two and a half counties, and having heard from nearly every portion of the State, and having thirty years' experience as a cotton planter, I can give what I believe to be reliable information as to the cotton crop. Upon the whole, I have no doubt but there will be as many bales made as were last year, the last being a tolerable crop. But I estimate the increase of planting to be fifteen per cent; and consequently, as a general thing, the crop is fifteen per cent. short of last year. Some of your Arkansas readers may think strange of so favorable an estimate for this State, especially such as live where half crops are made; to such, I would say, that I know of two-thirds of one county that is making one fifth better crop than last year; and I hear of several counties doing the same. In this State, we escaped the severe storms of the farther south and east; and the fall has been very favorable excepting the unusually early frost of the 1st of October, not throughly killing until the 15th.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There has been elected, so far, in seventeen States, 63 democrats and 87 opposition to the next Congress. This is a gain of about 60 democratic members.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex Officio of the Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.		Balance.
Alamance,	10,166	$ 1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	Peter L. Ray, Wm. Keck,	$225 00	
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	Barbara J. Whitsett,		$ 994 92
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Wm. Covington,	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36			
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	David Latham,	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	David Watson,	75 00	887 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	Moses Fisher,		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56	Leak Fisher,	225 00	
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	Catharine Fisher,		815 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas Berry,	75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	Sarah Bushall,	75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64			
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee,	6,708	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96			
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	Lazarus Crow,		
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	Jesse Holder,	150 00	1,976 76
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52			
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Perlina Shelton,		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	Margaret Perry,	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt,	75 00	1,200 74
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey,		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robt. Wyles,	150 00	717 36
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	Wm. Berry,		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Emily Hyatt,	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00	1,485 84
Harnett,							
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Jane O'Neal,	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88			
Jackson,							
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64			
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison,							
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield,		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,	150 00	876 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	Chas. B. Morris,	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,781	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	Penelope Pendleton,	75 00	849 96
Perquimons,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00			
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80			
Polk,							
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96			
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12			
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60			
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	Cornelia Saunders,		
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	Narcissa Dupree,	150 00	2,384 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson,	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson,							
Yadkin,							
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

The Fayetteville Observer—Mr. Rayner.

The Fayetteville Observer of Monday last contains the following:

"The Richmond Enquirer, the Democratic Central Organ of Virginia, a few days ago denounced Jas. C. Bruce, Esq., a leading Whig of that State, as an abolitionist, because he would not be a disunionist, as the Enquirer is. Mr. Bruce is the owner of *one thousand slaves*.

The Raleigh Standard is earnestly endeavoring to convict Mr. Rayner, of this State, of abolitionism and consequent treason to the South. We have no approval for Mr. Rayner's political course, but it should be stated that he is the owner of at least ten times as many slaves as all the Democratic Editors in the State, allowing the latter a very considerable number, whilst the fact is, we believe, that the most of them own none.

One is puzzled to know at which to wonder most—the audacity and knavery of such charges, or the simplicity of the people who believe in their truth."

Now, in the first place, we do not believe the Richmond Enquirer ever made any such charge against Mr. Bruce; and in the second place, the statement that we have endeavored to "convict Mr. Rayner of abolitionism," is false. We will tell the Observer presently what we *have* done, and what we *intend* to do; but we are determined that even the Observer shall not change the issue nor misrepresent us.

We have some recollection of the Enquirer's article about Mr. Bruce. He was *not* "denounced" as an abolitionist; but his declaration, made in Petersburg, we believe, that he considered the Union paramount in its claims to every thing else, *was* censured and condemned. And in this, judging the Observer by its course for the last year or two, that paper agrees with the Enquirer.

We have not, at any time, charged Mr. Rayner with being an abolitionist; but we *have* charged, and we have shown, by extracts from his letters and speeches, and by extracts from a portion of the Fillmore press of Philadelphia, as well as by compliments paid him by the abolition press of New York, that he has labored to subordinate the issue of slavery and the vital interests of the South to inferior questions—that he proposed to fuse, to unite, to cooperate with abolitionists in the Presidential struggle, at the same time requiring of them no pledge that they would regard the Constitution or the rights of his section—and that just before the election he went to Philadelphia, at the request of black Republican traitors, to aid in the work of transferring honest Fillmore men to the Fremont, or fusion, or nnion ticket; and that then and there he thus labored, denouncing a portion of his own Southern fellow-citizens in the grossest and most opprobious language—inflaming the real Fillmore men until they hissed him, and characterized him as "a false son of the South"—and drawing down upon himself more severe denunciations from "Americans" there, for his effort to induce them to unite with black Republicans, than he has ever received here, either from this or from other Democratic papers of the South. We have the documents before us to prove these facts. The Philadelphia News of the 4th November—a Fillmore paper—distinctly charges that Mr. Rayner went to Philadelphia to "ask it [the American party] to prostitute itself before and beneath the forms of a sectional organization, and to ask its members to vote for an Electoral ticket, *which has none others on it but friends of John C. Fremont.*" And the same paper adds—

"*Let him go back to the State of North-Carolina, if he dare,* and tell the people there that the object of his mission into Pennsylvania was to advise the American party *to a cohabitation with black Republicanism and Northern Sectionalism*, whose crusade aims the ASSASSIN'S KNIFE AT THE HEART OF NORTH-CAROLINA, as of every other State south of Mason and Dixon's line."

And the Philadelphia News of the 10th inst., contains the following article, to which we invite the particular attention of our readers:

"A DODGE TO AVOID POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY.—The Evening Bulletin of Saturday contains a correspondence between Reed, Millward & Company, and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, which deserves some attention, and to which we shall refer more at length to-morrow. Unwilling to make comments upon it, without presenting to our readers the correspondence itself, and being unable to do so this morning, we defer making any extended remarks in relation to Mr. Rayner's conduct in our City on the Presidential question.

We cannot refrain, however, from saying, what the correspondence published irresistibly forces upon our conviction, that it cannot be regarded in any other light than a dodge to escape or avoid the responsibility which all true Americans, who understand the mischief he did to the American cause, will necessarily attach to his conduct while in this City. Mr. Rayner's letter is a labored effort to vindicate his own singular and inexplicable course here, and he seeks to do so by attempting to impress the public mind with the belief, that if the Union ticket which he advocated had been successful, a portion of the Electors thereon would have voted for Mr. Fillmore; and that in this manner the election would have been thrown into Congress—a fact which Mr. Rayner knows very well not to be so, and which no truthful and honorable Fremont man in this community will pretend to endorse as true. Every man, who knows anything, knows, and no one better than Mr. Rayner, that had he been successful in his attempt to secure the success of the union electoral ticket, *the whole number of electors on it, if necessary to elect Col. Fremont, would have been given for him.*

This is a fact well understood, and cannot be gainsayed. For who, then, was Mr. Rayner working so industriously? *Not for Mr. Fillmore, but for Col. Fremont.* To secure the election of the latter, was the whole aim of those who concocted the Union Electoral Ticket, and to aid them in carrying out the scheme, and thus secure Pennsylvania for Fremont, Mr. Rayner was brought here by them. Let him wriggle and twist as he may, to shirk the responsibility of it, he cannot escape from it. He was not brought here to serve the cause of Mr. Fillmore, but to aid in transferring Mr. Fillmore's friends, unwittingly and unknowingly to themselves, in such a manner as to elect Col. Fremont. How he played his part is well known. *Neither Greeley, Weed, nor Seward, nor the worst foe the American party has, could have more effectually aided to distract and divide it, than did Mr. Rayner.* The Republican leaders, who used Reed, Millward and Company as their tools to bring him here, knew their man, and his conduct proved that they were not mistaken in him."

In addition to all this, we have the following, from the Secretary of the Musical Fund Hall meeting in Philadelphia, showing that Mr. Fillmore's real friends there were opposed to fusion, and that they were induced, by false representations, to take part in that meeting:

"The meeting of Americans at the Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening last, which was addressed by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, attracted very considerable attention yesterday, in consequence of the reports published of its proceedings. It appears that Mr. Rayner, after having made one fusion speech in Philadelphia, and having been announced for another, regretted the position he had taken, and signified a disposition to go no farther in the matter; but on the contrary, a disposition to make simply an American speech. Under such circumstances, and with such an understanding, gentlemen were induced to take part in the meeting who disapprove of the views expressed by Mr. R. in relation to our local politics. We append the following card, from one so situated, who acted as Secretary of the meeting. Was the whole affair a concoction and a deceit on the part of those who originated the meeting for the purpose of entrapping the Americans? An explanation is needed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

From the fact that I acted as Secretary of the Musical Fund Hall Meeting, on Saturday evening, it has been reported that I favored the Union Electoral Ticket. Now to disabuse the minds of friends, on this subject, I will say that I accepted the appointment, because I understood from Mr. Rayner, in the course of an interview, which he had with some straight-out friends of Fillmore and Donelson, during the afternoon, that he proposed in his speech to confine himself strictly to the discussion of American principles, and not to allude to differences in our city, except to correct an unfair report of his speech, of Friday evening, which he alleged had appeared in the Morning Times. Had Mr. Rayner given the slightest intimation that he intended to favor the so-called Union Ticket, had I learned that he came to Philadelphia, at the invitation of Fremont leaders, which I am now assured he did, my humble name would never have been connected with the meeting in question.

J. M. CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3d, 1856.

Philadelphia News—Fillmore Paper.

The Observer alludes to the ownership of slaves, and states that Mr. Rayner "is the owner of at least ten times as many slaves as all the Democratic Editors in the State"—and that paper is also pleased to charge "audacity and knavery" on the Enquirer and Standard. The Observer, it seems, measures a man's patriotism by the number of his slaves. We subscribe to no such test as this. *Interest*, we know, is one strong bond of attachment to one's country; yet it by no means follows that because A owns one hundred slaves, he is more devoted to the Constitutional rights of the South than B, who owns but four or five, or C, who owns none. Patriotism is *not* a mercenary feeling. The owner of four or five slaves is as much interested in them as the owner of a hundred can be in his. The small farmer has, for example, a negro man and a negro woman and children—*they are his all*, and, next to his land and his own industry, they are his only reliance for a support for his family and for the education of his children. Who will dare to underrate the patriotism of such a man?—or who will dare assert, that as a general thing the non slaveholders of North-Carolina are not true to the Constitution and the rights of their section? The owner of a hundred slaves always has other property, and often in abundance. He has his houses and lands, his Bank stocks and his State securities. But we repudiate all such tests as these. They are unworthy of the press of a Southern State—they are injurious to our interests as a people, and a libel on the South. We judge of a man's patriotism by his *words* and his *acts*, not stopping to consider whether he be rich or poor—a slaveholder or non-slaveholder. Who fought the battles of the Revolution? Who stood at Guilford Court House, at the Cowpens, at King's Mountain, for the rights of North-Carolina, and died to protect them? Non-slaveholders as well as slaveholders. Those men who charged at Eutaw, more than half-naked, their feet blistered by long marches, and their bare shoulders worn by the knapsack and musket—how many slaves did *they* own, Mr. Hale? Who fought our battles in Mexico?—Not your owners of one or two hundred slaves.—Some of them, we confess, were officers; but those Southern men who bore the brunt of that conflict, and who went with their iron tramp from Corpus Christi to Buena Vista, and from Vera Cruz to Mexico, fighting as they went, and dying by hundreds at Contreras and Cherubusco, were the owners of but few slaves—many of them owned none; yet they were the sons, the brothers, the friends of slaveholders, and they loved their country, and fought for it gloriously and well.

We happen to own six or seven slaves, the most of whom we have earned by hard labor. We think as much of them as the owner of a hundred can think of his; yet we feel quite sure that we were just as much devoted to the rights of the South under a common Constitution, and to the honor of North-Carolina, before we acquired this species of property as we are now.

Away with this odious and injurious distinction between Southern men!—away with it! We are one people. *Together* we must *defend our rights* and go forward in the race of prosperity and glory which is set before us; or *together* we shall go down under the aggressions, the invasions, the contumelies, the scorn, and the bitter hate of abolition hordes.

The Observer speaks of "audacity and knavery." Such epithets—the offspring of passion or of perverted feeling—have no terrors for us. We shall not characterize them as they deserve, unless repeated by the Observer. The Senior Editor of that journal knows that no good feeling has ever existed between him and the Principal Editor of this paper; and he must know, also, that it would not add either to his reputation or to ours to engage in a bitter newspaper quarrel. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." We can be quite as emphatic, quite as severe, quite as bitter as he can; but really, we prefer to avoid it.

The Oak-City Guards' Lectures.

We are much pleased to be able to announce that definite arrangements have, at length, been concluded for a full course of Lectures this winter, before the Oak-City Guards and our citizens generally.—The order and names of the Lecturers are as follows:

Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D.,	in	November.
Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D.,	"	December.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard,	"	January.
W. Gilmore Simms, LL. D.,	"	February.
James Banks, Esq.,	"	March.
Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D.,	"	April.

We congratulate the Committee and the public on the excellent prospect before them, for the winter; and as the Committee have so far done their duty we have only to urge on the public the necessity of liberally sustaining this enterprise.

We learn that the first Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Hon. D. L. Swain, in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Saturday evening, November 29th.

The price of admission is fixed at 25 cents—low enough, certainly. Shall this enterprise succeed or not?

The Legislature.

The General Assembly of North Carolina will meet at the State House in this City on Monday next. We have obtained the services of two excellent reporters, Mr. Wesley Whitaker, jr., in the Senate, and Mr. Wm. A. Walsh in the House of Commons—both of whom are well known to the members of the last Legislature—and we shall be able to give full and correct reports of the proceedings of the two Houses.

To those who desire the Standard for the session, we offer the following terms:

Semi-Weekly, 3 months,	$1 00
Weekly, 3 "	50

Beauties of Know Nothingism.

The last Weldon Patriot contains the following:

"OUERLY.—We understand that many remarks and conjectures have been made with reference to some tickets that were printed at this office, on account of the names of the electors for the State at large being left out. All we have to say is, that the tickets were set up right at first, but for the sake of convenience, and by the advice of a gentleman, who we presumed to be better posted up than we were, the names were left out."

We call that native, natural *Know Nothingism.*

N. C. Baptist State Convention.

This body closed its twenty-seventh annual session in this City on Monday evening last.

There were some two hundred delegates in attendance, together with several Ministers of distinction from other States—embracing much learning, piety, and zeal. The Biblical Recorder says:

"We have never attended a meeting of this body in which more interest and harmony prevailed. It was truly a season of fraternal co-operation and Christian love.—The discussions were conducted in a kind and elevated manner, and the addresses, many of them at least, of the most practical, impressive and eloquent character. Much, very much, that was important to the prosperity of the Baptists of the State was done. Indeed, we have never known a meeting of the Convention at which so many important objects were promoted to such an extent."

It was, in every respect, a most interesting occasion to our community generally, and a season with our Baptist friends of harmony, of great good feeling, and of the most profuse liberality. The Recorder thus refers to the subscriptions raised on the occasion:

"As our paper is about going to press, we have only time this week to say in general terms, that although the Convention had no Agent the past year except for a very short period, the amount of contributions sent up exceeded that of the year previous, while the collections taken up for Missions and Ministerial Education during the sittings of the Convention far exceeded those of any previous year. In addition to these, an effort was made on Saturday morning to raise an additional fund for the endowment of Wake Forest College. The amount proposed, independent of the former subscriptions and scholarships, was $50,000, to be taken in subscriptions of not less than $100, which were to be paid, if that amount could be raised, within three years—otherwise to be null and void. Our readers will scarcely believe us when we say that about one-half ($25,000,) was subscribed within the period of about one hour. In this we know the friends of the College will rejoice. We have never witnessed such liberality on any similar occasion.—Two brethren subscribed $5,000 each, five $1,000 each, five $500 each, a few $200 each, and a large number, perhaps thirty or forty, $100 each. With such an effort to begin with, we can but believe that the true friends of the College will make one more effort, which, in a short period, will result in the completion of the endowment of this beloved institution. But of this we will say more hereafter.

A meeting was also held on Sunday night in aid of the effort now being made by the Baptist Church of this City to build them a new house of worship. Much liberality was manifested by a number of the visitors present. The amount of subscriptions made by the church and visitors reached $13,000. The aggregate of sums paid or subscribed during the meetings exceeded $40,000."

☞ The Editor of this paper has been uniformly governed by his convictions of public duty. *As an Editor*, he deals with great principles, and with public men, the representatives of opinions and of principles. It has not been his habit to assail his political opponents in their private or personal relations; nor does he expect to change his course in this respect. His first duty as a public man is to the Constitution of the United States, because that instrument is the supreme law of the land, and is just in all its provisions; and his next duty is to North-Carolina and her vital interests. Properly construed, that Constitution can never work injury to, nor come in conflict with, those vital interests; but if the Constitution should fail to protect North-Carolina's vital interests, or if it should be used as an engine by a geographical party to insult and oppress her, it would then be his duty, as it would be his right, to disregard it, and to unite with his fellow-citizens generally in providing new guards for future security.

In the present condition of the country, no man can ally himself with, or encourage a geographical party, whether of the North or of the South, and be true to his section, to the Constitution, or the Union. The triumph of the Fremont faction would have been the death-knell of the Union. The Constitution would have perished at the very instant of his inauguration. *No man who was willing to unite with Fremont to defeat Buchanan, or with Fremont to defeat Fillmore, can be true to North-Carolina, to the Constitution, or to the Union.* Such a thing would be impossible.

The Editor of this paper will continue to perform his duty hereafter, as heretofore, fearlessly, firmly, unshrinkingly, without reference to personal considerations or personal consequences. He professes to be a man of peace,—he neither threatens nor boasts; but no power inferior to that of the hand of God will either change his course, or modify it, when he feels he has a public duty to perform. Therefore the "Standard" will *on*, blasting in its course the calculations and the hopes of demagogues and traitors, careless of all things else, so that the people be warned, the Constitution vindicated, and the rights and the honor of North-Carolina maintained. Yet the "Standard" will do justice, even to its enemies; and the Editor would scorn to invoke personal punishment on any man, on account of his political offences, however multiplied or aggravated they may be. Public opinion is more potent at this day and in this country than even physical force. Let *that* have free expression, and we desire no more.

Defeat of Col. Richardson.

We deeply regret the defeat for Governor of Illinois of this sterling Democrat and devoted friend of a Constitutional Union. The majority for Bissell, his black Republican competitor, is about 5,000.—Mr. Buchanan has carried the State, but Col. Richardson, it seems, was defeated by a portion of the Fillmore men going over to the black Republicans. He was the champion in the House of Representatives of the Kansas-Nebraska act; and that was enough to concentrate upon him the opposition of the Fillmoreites of Illinois. But Richardson will rise again. There is always a bright future for such men, stricken down in such a cause. The following is the latest intelligence from Illinois, copied from the Washington Union:

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Noon.—Further returns received this morning generally confirm the statement that the Buchanan ticket is elected by about 3,000 majority. The black Republican State ticket is 9,000 ahead. Allen (dem) will probably be re-elected to Congress from the 7th district. The Democrats will have four majority in the lower house, but both parties claim a majority in the Senate.

Our private despatches from Chicago, received to-day, says the Union, make the Democratic majority in Illinois larger than that given in the above despatch, and give the Democrats a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Result.

The Buchanan electoral column may be briefly footed up thus:

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois,	58
Fourteen southern States, including Louisiana,	112
	170

With Iowa and California to hear from, which reduces it almost, if not quite, to a certainty that Mr. Buchanan will receive 174 votes in the electoral college.

E. P. NASH'S PIANOS.—The North Carolina Christian Advocate, of a recent date, says:

PIANOS.—It is supposed that E. P. Nash, of Petersburg, has sold more Pianos than any one else in the South. His Pianos have given general satisfaction in North Carolina.

So far as our information extends we endorse the above. No pianos now sold are so celebrated in this section as those from Mr. Nash. He certainly makes a fair proposition. See advertisement.

☞ We have been requested by the President of the "Raleigh Debating Society," to state that the time of holding their weekly meetings has been changed from Saturday to Friday night.

Members of the Legislature.

We are indebted to a friend for the following list of members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, showing the terms of service by present members in former Legislatures. This list will be found both interesting and useful:

SENATORS.

No. of Dis.	Counties.	Senators, 1856.	Served in former Legislatures.
1	Pasquot'k, Perq'ma's, Camden	John Pool	
2	Currituck	John B Jones	1831 '32 '33 '40 '42 '44 '46 '54.
3	Gates, Chowan	R. Dillard,	
4	Tyrrell, Hyde	F. M. Burges,	
5	Northa'pton	Thomas J. Person,	*1844 *'50 '52 '54.
6	Hertford	R. G. Cowper,	1844 '46 '52.
7	Bertie	Joseph B. Cherry,	*1848 *'50 *'52 '54.
8	Martin, Wash'ton	A. L. Chesson,	
9	Halifax	Mason L. Wiggins,	1854.
10	Edgecombe	Henry T. Clark,	1850 '52 '54.
11	Pitt	Matthew L. Carr,	
12	Beaufort	Allen Grist,	1850.
13	Craven	J Miller,	
14	Carteret, Jones	Wm P Ward,	*1852.
15	Green, Lenoir	Jas P Speight,	1852 '54.
16	N. Hanover	Owen Fennell,	1854.
17	Duplin	Wm J Houston,	*1854.
18	Onslow	E W Fonville,	*1852 '54.
19	Bladen, Br'nsw'k, Columbus	A J Jones,	*1854.
20	Cumb'rl'nd	D McDiarmid,	
21	Sampson	T H Holmes,	[*'48 *'50 *'52 54.
22	Wayne	Curtis H Brogden	*1838 *'40 *'42 *'44 *'46
23	Johnston	Linn B Sanders,	*1848 *'50 54.
24	Wake	Gaston H Wilder,	*1842 *'44 *'46 *'52 '54
25	Nash	Lucian N Battle,	
26	Franklin	Phil H Hawkins,	*1852.
27	Warren	Wm Eaton,	*1838 '40 '50 '54.
28	Granville	C H K Taylor,	*1848 '54.
29	Person	J W Cunningham	*1844 '52 54.
30	Orange	Paul C Cameron	
31	Alam'ce, Rand'ph	M W Holt,	*1844.
32	Chatham	R E Rives,	
33	Moore, Montg'ry, Richm'd, Robeson	Sam'l H Christian,	1854.
34	Richm'd, Robeson	Alfred Dockery,	1836 '38 '40 '42 '44.
35	Anson, Union	Dr A Myers,	
36	Guilford	Ralph Gorrell,	*1834 *'35 *'54.
37	Caswell	Sam'l P Hill,	*1850 *'52 *'54. ['54.
38	Rockingh'm	Geo D-Boyd,	*1840 *'42, *'44, *'46,'52
39	Mecklenb'rg	Wm R Myers,	*1854.
40	Stanly, Cabarrus	E R Gibson,	
41	Rowan, Davie	J B Ramsay,	
42	Stokes, Forsythe	Julius J Martin,	1854.
43	Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin	Abram Bryant,	
44	Davidson	John W Thomas,	*1831 '42 '48 '54.
45	Iredell, Wilkes, Alexand'r, Burke	R H Parks,	1840 '52 *'54.
46	McDowell, Caldwell, Lincoln	Wm W Avery,	*1842 *'50 *'52.
47	Gaston, Catawba	J H White,	*1842 *'44 *'46 *'48 *54
48	Ruth'rf'd, Cleavel'd	Columbus Mills,	1846, '54.
49	Buncomb, Hend'rs'n, Madison, Yancy	David Coleman,	1854.
50	Haywood, Jackson, Cherokee, Macon	W H Thomas,	1848, '50, '52, '54.

* In the Commons.

COMMONERS.

Counties.	Members, 1856.	Served in former Leg.
Alamance	D A Montgomery, Geo Patterson	1850. 1850.
Alexander	A C McIntosh	
Anson	Atlas J Dargan, W M Pickett	1850 '52 '54.
Ashe	Allen Gentry	1854.
Beaufort	Jesse R Stubbs, J Eborn	1850 '52 '54.
Bertie	John Wilson, Col David Outlaw	1831 '32 '33 '34 '54.
Bladen	Geo M White	1854.
Brunswick	Thos D Meares	
Buncombe	Marcus Erwin	1850.
Burke	F P Glass	1831 '32.
Cabarrus	C N White	
Caldwell	C W Clark	
Camden	D D Perebee	1846 '48.
Carteret	W Rumley	
Cherokee	C M Stiles	1852
Caswell	E K Withers, Wm Long	*1852. 1850 '52 '54.
Catawba	G P Rowe	['35 '36 '38 '50 '52 '54.
Chatham	R Carney Cotten, Dan'l Hackney, Turner Bynum	1816 '17 '18 '22 '33 '34 1844 '46 '48 '50. 1852.
Chowan	John C Badham	1854.
Cleaveland	W M Blanton, F S Ramsour	
Columbus	D T Williamson	
Craven	H C Jones, C Kelly	
Cumberland	Jesse G Shepherd, J Stewart, L Bethea	1854.
Currituck	S B Jarvis	1850 '52 '54.
Davidson	J M Leach, J P Mabry	1848 '50 '52 '54.
Davie	W B March	1854.
Duplin	B Southerland, W R Ward	
Edgcombe	Robt R Bridgers, Jno S Dancy, J Masten	1846.
Forsyth	J A Waugh	1850 '52 '54.
Franklin	Dr L A Jeffreys	
Gaston	Rich. Rankin	1844 '50.
Gates	H Parker	
Granville	T L Hargrove, J M Bullock, T B Lyon	1834 '46 '52 '54.
Greene	A D Speight	
Guilford	L M Scott, D F Caldwell, E W Ogburn	1848 '50 '52 54. 1846
Halifax	Wm Hill, J W Johnson	1852.
Haywood	Sam'l L Love	
Hertford	J B Slaughter	
Henderson	John Baxter	1842 '46 '52 '54.
Hyde	J C Jennett	
Iredell	L Q Sharp, A B F Gaither	1854.
Jackson	J R Dills	
Jones	W A Cox	
Johnston	Asa Barnes, B H Tomlinson	1854. 1854.
Lenoir	S W Bright	
Lincoln	A P Cansler	
Mecklenburg	W F Davidson, W M Matthews	
McDowell	J C Whitson	
Madison	John G Yancey	1854.
Martin	S W Outerbridge	
Montgom'ry	J W Crump	
Moore	W B Richardson	
Macon	David W Siler	1850.
Nash	G N Lewis	
N. Hanover	T H Tate, S A Holmes	
Onslow	L W Humphreys	1854.
Orange	W F Strayhorn, J F Lyon	1852.
Pasquotank	W E Mann	1854.
Perquimans	J M Cox	
Person	Robt H Hester	*1846 *'48 *'50.
Pitt	Dr. Wm J Blow, Ed Moore	1848 '50 '52 '54.
Randolph	Henry B Elliott	1833 '42 '44.
Richmond	Alfred G Foster	1850.
Robeson	Mr Little, Giles Leitch, Mr Morrison	
Rockingh'm	Thomas Settle, Alfred M Scales	1854. 1852.
Rowan	N F Hall, W A Houck	
Rutherford	E Toms, Am.s Harrell	
Sampson	O P White, J M Mosely	
Stokes	Joel F Hill	1854.
Surry	R E Reeves	
Stanly	W P Waddell	
Tyrrell	John A Benbury	
Union	D Rushing	
Washington	Henry A Gilliam	1854.
Wake	Moses A Bledsoe, Aug. M Lewis, Nat. G Rand, T J Pitchford	['36 '38 '40 '42 '54. 1825 '26 '30 '31 '32 '33
Warren	Wm A Jenkins	1854.
Watauga	G N Folk	
Wayne	E Sanls, E A Thompson	1852.
Wilkes	A W Martin	
Yadkin	P Eller	
Yancey	Mr. Speer, Isaac A Pearson	

Number of Senators 50, of whom only 29 served in last Senate, and 15 who have never served before.

Commoners 120—only 27 in the last House of Commons, and 70 never served before.

Gen. R. Carney Cotten has served oftener and longer than any other, and N. G. Rand, Esq., is the next oldest member.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me, through the Standard, to suggest the name of W. W. Avery, Esq., as a gentleman eminently qualified, as the presiding officer of the Senate.

It is needless to dwell on Mr. Avery's fitness for the distinguished position to which his numerous friends desire to see him elevated. There is no member of the Senate who has rendered more valuable services to the Democratic party in its hour of darkness, as well as in its hour of triumph, than this talented and accomplished gentleman, or one who would adorn with more signal ability the Speakership.

This tribute is due to Mr. Avery, not because of his brilliant talents only, but from the efficient aid he has rendered to the cause. The West is entitled to the honor, and of her numerous faithful and able representatives, there is no one whom she would be more gratified to see elected to the Speakership than this champion of her mountain interest and leader of her mountain chivalry.

He possesses quickness, decision and ready tact, so essential to a presiding officer, and that calm impartiality and high honor which would ensure justice and satisfaction to all. W.

Charlotte, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FLORIDA.

Savannah, Geo., Nov. 10th.—This morning's news states that but few returns have been received from Florida, the mails from that State having been delayed by high water. The returns to hand, however, all show democratic gains, and leave little doubt but Buchanan has carried the State by 1500 majority.

TENNESSEE.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10.—The American papers received here from different parts of Tennessee concede that the State has gone for Buchanan by about 6,000 majority.

ILLINOIS.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 10.—It is generally admitted today that the electoral vote of this State has been cast for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Weeks must necessarily elapse before the official vote of all the States is published. Below we give nearly complete returns from five States:

NEW YORK.—The Albany Journal gives the full vote of nearly all the counties in New York, except Sullivan and Hamilton. The footings are as follows:

Fremont,	238,341
Buchanan,	165,291
Fillmore,	110,275

Fremont over Buchanan, 73,050.

The official result in New York city gives Buchanan 41,914; Fillmore, 19,889; Fremont, 17,783. Buchanan's plurality in the city over Fremont, is 24,141; over Fillmore, 22,025; over both, 4,242.

CONNECTICUT.—The full returns of Connecticut foot up as follows:

Fremont,	42,492
Buchanan,	34,870
Fillmore,	2,472

Fremont's plurality, 7,622.

NEW JERSEY.—The full returns from this State are as follows:

Buchanan,	39,481
Fremont,	22,888
Fillmore,	21,597

Buchanan over Fremont, 16,593; Buchanan over Fillmore, 17,884; Fremont over Fillmore, 1,291.

RHODE ISLAND.—The full vote foots up:

Fremont,	11,379
Buchanan,	6,480
Fillmore,	1,663

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Atlas gives returns from all the townships in the State except seven, with the following result:

Fremont,	106,829
Buchanan,	38,232
Fillmore,	19,769

Fremont over Buchanan, 68,597.

IOWA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Further returns from Iowa show a Black Republican gain over the August election.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 11.—The Sentinel makes Fremont's majority in this State over 10,000, and a Black Republican majority of 25, on the Joint Ballot in the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—All returns but eight counties are in, Buchanan's majority in the State so far—is 4,000.

The Springfield Register says that Buchanan's majority will be 6,100. Bessell's majority 7,100. Cook, the post master in Chicago says there will be a Democratic majority in the Legislature.

N. C. ELECTION.—We have heard from but few Counties in this State since our last issue, and we omit our table to-day. Mr. Buchanan's majority in the State will, we think, be nearly 12,000—some seven or eight hundred less than that of Gov. Bragg in August. The entire vote of the State will probably not exceed 80,000. In August it was over 102,000.

☞ We shall publish soon the letter of Mr. Rayner of date October 25, 1856, addressed to his friends in the free States; and also his speech—the authorized version—delivered in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia.

PEPPER'S HOUSE.—See Pepper's advertisements. He has excellent cooks, and he knows how to cater for the public palate. Assisted by Mr. Lougee, visitors will be well accommodated.

European Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The English papers by the Baltic contain nothing of importance beyond what was telegraphed to us yesterday.

The London Post of the 28th says that in relation to the evacuation of the principalities and the Black Sea, a treaty has not been carried out on the part of Russia. It therefore follows as a natural consequence that the obligations of the other parties are for the present suspended.

The Austrian occupation of the principalities will therefore continue, just as the English Squadron will remain in the Black Sea, until the Russians shall faithfully excute all conditions of the treaty of resignation. The Turkish Ministry still remains unaccepted.

DEATH OF SENATOR CLAYTON.—It is with feelings of unfeigned regret that we announce this morning the death of Hon. John M. Clayton. He expired at Dover, Delaware, on Sunday evening last, after a long and painful illness. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Clayton has occupied a conspicuous position before the country in the most exalted representative trust; and although it has been our lot to differ with the distinguished deceased on questions relating to the domestic and foreign policy of our government, we have ever had a lively appreciation of his commanding talents, his devoted patriotism, and those kindly qualities of the heart which endeared him to such a large circle of warm and devoted friends.

By the death of Mr. Clayton, the Legislature just elected in Delaware will be called upon to choose two United States' Senators, as Mr. Bayard's term will expire on the 4th of March next.

C. H. BRACKETT, ESQ.—We are under the impression, from a casual remark of this gentleman, that he intends soon to return to the South. He has many warm and devoted friends in this city, who would regret it, should he not conclude to make this city his home. In the canvass that has just been so gloriously completed, Mr. Brackett's speeches have everywhere been listened to by thousands with interest. He is appreciated by the Democracy of New York, and has every way done much to help us in the fight. *New York Day Book.*

THE NEW ABOLITION SENATOR.—The Daily Despatch suggests John C. Fremont as a candidate for U. S. Senator in this State, in place of Hamilton Fish. Bennett will oppose this. If he can only coax John to give himself out as a candidate for 1860, and get himself elected Senator as a ground of giving the great influence of the Herald, he will be perfectly satisfied. *New York Day Book.*

MARRIED.

In Wake County, on the 9th inst., by Nathan Ivey, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Chapell to Miss Martha Y., youngest daughter of Dilly Phillips, Esq.

DIED.

On the 31st of October, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Emily Crump, in the county of Chatham, Mr. Jno. A. Cotton, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The deceased possessed many noble traits of character—was a devoted son and brother, and a kind, true-hearted friend. His death is deeply deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made, at the next General Assembly for an act to incorporate the "Oak-City Guards" of Raleigh.
Nov. 12, 1856. 103—1t.

PEPPER'S.
A new House at an old stand.
Opened on the European cash plan.

THE OLD AND POPULAR HOUSE KNOWN AS "THE KANE HOUSE" is now opened for the accommodation of the public.

All the delicacies of the season prepared and served up at short notice by the best cooks and caterers in the State. Orders from a distance, when accompanied by the *Cash*, will be promptly attended to. W. R. PEPPER & CO.

N. B.—No books or slates kept. The Cash system will be rigidly adhered to irrespective of persons.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—3w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
BY THE QUART AND GALLON. FAMILIES AND others supplied with the best that comes to this market. Send your orders *with the cash* directly after Adam's Express "gets in" to PEPPER'S.
Nov. 13, 1856. 103—3w.

Selling off at Cost!
A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS can now be bought by the gallon at reduced rates to "close out." Apply at PEPPER'S.
Nov. 13, 1856. 103—3w.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 12, 1856.
THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE REQUESTED to assemble in the City Hall on Saturday next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to attend the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah on Monday, the eighth of December next.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
103—1t.

T. R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
IS NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE COMMUNITY a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, in every respect suitable for gentlemen. I think it unnecessary to specify the different colors of cloths or the quality. Suffice it to say, I have every thing that is usually kept in a regular tailoring establishment, all of which shall be cut and made in the manner a gentleman ought to wear.

I have lately returned from the North, having been prevented from going at the usual time by sickness in my family. I have unexpectedly had the advantage of buying at a much cheaper rate than formerly, and I can sell goods much cheaper than heretofore. Indeed, *I intend to sell cheaper than any body else*; and therefore I solicit calls from my friends and customers generally, and from the members of the Legislature in particular.

Visitors to the City of Raleigh will please call on me, and I will certainly give them good bargains, either in clothing of my own manufacture or in that ready made; as I am receiving a large assortment of clothing of the best kind, and for furnishing goods none can be found cheaper.

I also have a large assortment of Fancy Goods, which I will sell at a small profit, consisting of Gentlemen's Robes, Fancy Shawls, Cravats, Gloves, and every thing in the line of a gentleman's wear except boots and hats. My stock is too large to enumerate, and you will please call and examine for yourselves,

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For nineteen of twenty instalments for Iwo smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and fifty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars

For second of two instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth Martn, eighteen hundred and fifty-four six hundred dollars

OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN

For, or paymena of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to the first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For first of five annual instalments in africultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty thirty-fifth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second article of the treaty of forty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained

OTTOWAS OF KANSAS

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars

PAWNEES

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred an l twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and forty dollars

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SEFECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, der third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eifht annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUS OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the last of twenty installments for provisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at fifive per centum on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen eundred and fifty one, sixty eight thoutand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on one million one onndred and sixty thousand dollars, per foeth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred ane fifty one, three thousand four hundred ond fifty dollars

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES

For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, forty one thousand one hundred dollars

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six two thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eighteen thousand dollars

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amenyment of the Senate to treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridges, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seven hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty seall first be obtained

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

For tixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indiens, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred tnd fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars

UMPQUAS (COW CREEK BAND)

For third of twenty instalments in blankets in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIES, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

[TO BE CONTINUED]

A chance to Make Money!

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF HAVING an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $100 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter.

WM. A. KINSLER.
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
Oct. 27, 1856. 98—swt 2t.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORWARNED from trusting my wife, Penina E. Williams, on my account, as her conduct is and has been such that I am not bound, nor will I be responsible, for any debts of her contraction. R. E. WILLIAMS.

FURTHER NOTICE.—Having assigned all my property to Simeon M. Williams, for the benefit of my creditors, all persons having claims against me, will present them to him and he will pay them according to the directions of the deed of trust, executed by me this day.

R. E. WILLIAMS.
October 27, 1856. 98—sw3t.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STEAM SAW MILL, which is forty-five horse power, and built under the supervision of an experienced machinist. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaser. The property can be delivered on or before the 1st of January, 1857. Apply to us either by letter or in person, at Raleigh.

HOGG & HAYWOOD.
Oct. 27, 1856. 98—sw 6w.

OVER COATS, TALMAS AND SHAWLS.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE—MARKED AT low rates. Call and be supplied.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

3 DOZ. SILK VELVET VESTS—RICH COLORS, fine quality, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS.—A LARGE invoice of Merino, Lambs Wool and Silk, of all sizes, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—GOOD CASSIMERE and Satinette Suits, expressly for our trade—*well made* Price $5 and $6.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Raleigh, October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

READY-MADE DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS, Over Coats, Talmas, Shawls, &c., &c., with a large assortment of Hosiery and other furnishing goods for gentlemen.

W. H WILLIAMS, Agent.
October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCHES, 19 jewels, made by Joseph Johnson. Best watches made. For sale by

J. C. PALMER.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER SPOONS and Cups for sale by

J. C. PALMER.

GENUINE ALBATA PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and Cups. For sale by

J. C. PALMER.
Oc tober 29, 1856. 99—

TRUST SALE

Of Magnolia Salt Sulphur Spring and Farm, and other Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED by Dav d Jordan to me for the benefit of his creditors generally, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Nansemond County, I shall sell, on THURSDAY, the Fourth day of December next, at Public Auction, on the Premises, the well known "MAGNOLIA FARM," containing 164¾ acres, situated between the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and accessible to both, but *immediately on the latter*, thirteen miles from Portsmouth, and four from Suffolk. Also, ninety acres of Woodland nearly adjoining.

On the first named piece of Land is the justly celebrated "MAGNOLIA SALT SULPHUR SPRING," analyzed by one of the first Chemists of the country, and which analysis is said to develop the most rare and valuable alterative and other mineral properties of any Water either in this country or Europe; and its efficacy in many chronic and other diseases, and its unusually healthy location, should attract Capitalists to the merits of this property, for an extensive Eastern Watering Place.

The Proprietor states that the sales of the Water alone, although not introduced generally, beyond a few of the surrounding counties, have been worth $1100 per year, and he thinks by a little enterprise they may reach an amount in a short time that will be of more importance than all other considerations

The Land is rich in vegetable matter, and underlayed with a rich decomposed *shell marl*, reaching in some places within four and a half feet of the surface, and the Farm would make one of the best *Trucking* Farms in the county, from the fact of its fertility and easy access to market.

The improvements will accommodate seventy-five visitors, and are in good order, together with all necessary out buildings. The whole improvements cost at least $5000.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the FURNITURE, of every kind, lately used in the Hotel and Cottages of the place, together with all other chattel Property, to-wit: Corn, Farming Implements, &c., &c. Also, a Negro Woman, a good cook and washer; and a likely Boy, fifteen years old.

For the analysis of the Water, which will be sent by mail to order, or any further particulars, apply to David Jordan, on the premises, or the subscriber in Suffolk, Va. Sale positive.

The title is believed to be good, but selling as Trustee I shall only give a Deed with special warranty.

TERMS—The Farm and Land, one-half at six months and the other half at twelve months, with interest from date, to be satisfactorily secured to the Trustee. The Negroes cash; and the chattel estate at three months, with interest from date. Bond and good security for all sums over $20; that and under, cash.

JNO. R. KILBY, Trustee.
Suffolk, Va., Oct. 15, 1856. 98—swtd.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North-Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE GENeral Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation,"—

Now, therefore, I do, by this my Proclamation, appoint and set apart Thursday, the 20th day of November next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly, by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great [L. S.] Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22d day of October, A. D. 1856.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Notice to Tax Payers.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 20TH OF DECEMBER next, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lots, or parts of lots, in said City, for taxes due on them for the year 1856, and not paid, to wit:

J. N. Bunting, part of lot No. 27,	$ 5 30
Dabney Cosby, lots 152, 153, 149,	47 50
James Litchford, part 90, part 113,	26 00
Jackson Moss, part 44,	7 75
Mrs. M. Mainard, part 72,	17 12½
Alfred Mitchell, part 44, 45, 46,	16 00
Mathew Shaw's Estate, lots 95 and 96,	22 00
Wm. Thompson, part 162, part 161,	36 45
Jas. M. Towles, lot 120, 52, 21, 20, 36, parts 130, 81, 80, 33, 32, 17, 16, 14, 31, 30, 15,	116 37½
Thos. L. West's Estate, parts 70 and 71.	8 25
Yarboro' House, unlisted, parts 82 and 98,	84 50
Mrs. Anderson's Estate, part 27,	4 20
Chas. H. Johnson, parts 76, 77, 93, 92,	30 00

E. E. HARRIS,
City Collector.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1856. 97—swpt.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by a portion of the Magistrates of the County of Johnston a Committee to contract for the building of a new bridge opposite the town of Smithfield, across Neuse River, near where the former bridge stood, hereby give notice to bridge builders that sealed proposals will be received by them until the 24th day of November next, when the bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder. Said bridge is to be constructed of good heart timber to be set on three rock piers, and to be well covered in. Bids are invited for the building of the piers separate, or for the whole contract together. Good building material may be conveniently had—the length of the bridge will be about *seventy-five yards*.

The undertaker will be required to enter into bond with approved security for the faithful performance of his contract, and the work to be completed by the 25th of May, 1857. Address the *Bridge Committee, Smithfield, N. C.*

A. SANDERS,
J. W. AVERA,
D. LUNCEFORD,
J. H. KENEDAY,
YOUNG N. THORNTON.

October 20, 1856. 97—swtN24.
*** Register copy.

EATING HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED HIS EATING house, next door below the Post Office, where meals can be had at any time from 6½ o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night. He will keep constantly on hand a variety of all that this and the Norfolk market affords, and will serve meals at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

I will also keep constantly on hand fine fresh OYSTERS, to sell either by the quantity or by retail. Persons at a distance will have their orders promptly filled when accompanied with the money; as I shall do business strictly on the *cash* system.

W. R. PEPPER.
Oct. 13 1856. 94—tf.

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME ON the Hillsborough road, about 3¼ miles from Raleigh, within five minutes walk of the Central Railroad. There are 162 acres of land, part of it valuable meadow and part woodland.

There is a young orchard containing several hundred of the choicest fruit trees, apricots, plums, peaches, and cherries; and there is besides an apple and peach orchard, ten years old, numbering 300 trees. There is also an excellent vineyard.

The house contains four rooms and is situated in a pleasant grove, commanding a fine view. There is a Spring of excellent water.

To a person desiring a Summer retreat from the City, or to one wishing to raise fruit and vegetables for the Wilmington and Raleigh markets, this place offers great facilities. The owner being absent, persons desirous of purchasing may apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES.
October 30, 1856. 99—sw5t.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, positively, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.

The above sale has been postponed until Monday, the 17th of November, when it will positively take place.
Nov. 1, 1856. 99—td.

LAND FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY valuable tract of land, lying in Wake county, about eleven miles West of Raleigh, near the N. C. Railroad, and containing 775 acres, about one half of which is pine land and the other half oak land. It is all well timbered, and there is a good opening for a steam saw mill. The pine land will produce large quantities of turpentine. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, &c.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, I shall sell the above land at auction, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th of November, it being the week of Wake County Court. The land will be sold in a body, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms made easy.

W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtd.

LOOK AT THIS,

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles' fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 55—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. P. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., October 6, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, A. M., 8th of Nov. next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $33,000 for Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

$200,000 for Western North-Carolina Railroad, dated October 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

Interest on the $33,000 payable 1st days of January and July.

Interest on the $200,000 payable 1st days of April and October in each year.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1856. 92—swtd.

Fencing Academy.

FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance, over K. R. WEATHER'S STORE, at old Temperance Hall, Raleigh, N. C.

This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thoroughly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle de'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.

Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.

ED. DEREU.
October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, A. D., 1856.

Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and continue for two weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof.

The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified of the order and required to attend accordingly.

As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend. EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856. 85—14MN.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNdred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—sw3m.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
R. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
May 26, 1856. 45—wkswly.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A. M. & R. G. LEWIS HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of Law, one or the other can always be found at their office in Raleigh on Fayetteville Street.

They will attend the several Courts of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Wilson and Harnett. Also, the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.
October 23, 1856. 97—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Speece & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

J. M. STEVENSON,
GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE No. 34, NORTH-WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 20, 1856. 96—sw1ypd.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,
(*Late Heartt*

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Routhac.
November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.
August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.35 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to